

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 25. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1812.

[Vol. 25.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

Advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank. PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thorton Taylor, where those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

INSURANCE

On Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against accidents occasioned by Fire.

THE requisitions of the law incorporating the Kentucky Mutual Assurance Society having been complied with, the society commenced the business of Insurance by issuing policies on the 14th instant.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons wishing to make themselves safe against this destructive element, (FIRE) that they have the means at their very door! no delay in sending to offices at a distance need now arise, and when the small sum demanded for the price of Insurance is considered, it is presumed that few if any prudent person will omit the opportunity of making themselves secure in case of accident, when it can be done on such easy terms.

Permanent premiums on houses of brick or stone covered with wood, in which hazardous trades are carried on, will be insured at one and a half per cent. Houses, part of brick or stone, and part wood, at two per cent.

Houses, all of wood and covered with wood, at two and a half per cent.

If contiguous or within thirty feet of other buildings, a small addition to the above premiums will be charged.

It is to be remarked that this premium, once paid or secured by notes, there will be no further call unless by some great calamity occasioned by Fire, a call for a quota should become necessary.

If hazardous trades are carried on, or hazardous property is contained in the buildings, the premiums will be proportionably high.

Persons desirous of making Annual Insurances, can do it, at one third of the above premiums.

For further information apply to Wm. Macbean, clerk to the Society in Lexington, or to the following persons who have been appointed agents to the Society.

John Wrigglesworth—Lexington.

Thos. V. Loftus—Frankfort.

John Gwathmey—Louisville.

Thos. Scott—Winchester.

Val. Peers—Paris.

Athalston Owens—Washington, Madison County.

James Chambers—Limestone.

Thos. C. Howard—Richmond.

James Finley—Cynthiana.

Wm. R. Hines—Bardstown.

Dani. Brown—Greensburg.

Wm. Mosby—Glasgow.

Dr. Geo. Seiden—Millersburg.

Winfield Bullock—Shelbyville.

JAMES MORRISON, Pres.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS YOUNG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed and now occupies a convenient room in the market house, where he keeps a Barber's Shop. He keeps for sale Shaving instruments of the best quality, Hair Powder, Pomatum, Perfumes, Tooth-Powder & Brushes. Also the best quality Segars and prime Chewing Tobacco. He hopes from the strict attention he will give to his business exclusively in his shop, to share a part of the public favor.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

MASONIC.

THE grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day preceding, being the 25th day of the month, a grand funeral procession will be formed at the Hall, and an oration delivered by the Grand Orator at the Presbyterian church, in memory of our departed M. W. Grand Master, Joseph B. Daveiss; to which all the brethren are invited.

By order of the M. W. D. G. M.
Daniel Bradford, G. Sec'y.
Lexington, May 27, 1812.

Clark County,

TAKEN UP by Christopher Dawson living on Howards upper creek; ONE BLACK NARE four years old this spring, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to \$40.

JOSEPH COMBE, J. P. C. C.
April 8, 1812.

ROSE'S ESTATE.

THOSE who purchased goods at the sale of the personal property of James Rose, dec. will please to take notice that their notes fall due on the 26th inst. on or before which day, they are requested to call on the subscriber and discharge the same.

Those persons who are owing the estate by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, and those who have any demand on the estate are requested to furnish the same, in order that they may be discharged, so soon as the nature of the case will admit. By order of the administrators,
John Wrigglesworth, Agent.

Lexington, June 5th, 1812.

JOHN H. VOS.

AT the Brick house below the Branch Bank, carries on the business of PAINTING in all its various branches. He will execute with elegance, sign house and carriage painting. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

PROPOSALS.

Persons disposed to contract for putting up beef and pork for the use of the navy for the year 1813, are hereby notified, that proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Navy, as stated below:

Barrels of pork	Barrels of beef	Place of delivery	Proposals will be received till
400	500	Boston	20 June, 1812
600	1000	N. York	10 June, 1812
400	500	Philadelphia	10 June, 1812
400	500	Baltimore	5 June, 1812
600	400	Norfolk	20 June, 1812
200	250	Wilmington in N. C.	1 July, 1812
200	250	New-Port in Rhode Is.	15 June, 1812
200	250	Charles-on & Savannah	

Of the beef all the legs, shins, necks, shoulders, clods, & leg rounds, must be excluded, and the rest of the animal cut into pieces of ten pounds each, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel. Of the pork all the legs, heads and hands, must be excluded, and the rest of the animal cut into pieces of 8 lbs. each so that 25 pieces will make a barrel.

Both beef and pork to be of the best quality; to have a sufficient quantity of salt and salt-petre—the barrels to be made of well seasoned heart of white oak, full-hooped, and the whole to be inspected and branded according to law, and delivered in the course of the ensuing winter—and paid for when delivered. Those who may make proposals, will be pleased to state the particular time when they will engage to deliver the provisions.

PAUL HAMILTON.

NOTE. The Editors of newspapers, who published last year an advertisement similar to the above, will be pleased to publish this, and continue it till the first of July, and hand their accounts to the respective Navy Agents for settlement.

May 30—

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority)

AN ACT

For the relief of the citizens of Venezuela. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he shall deem advisable, and to tender the same in the name of the government of the U. States to that of Venezuela for the relief of the citizens who have suffered by the late earthquake.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into operation this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
May 8, 1812—APPROVED.

AN ACT

To carry into effect an act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of the state of Maryland, entitled "An act to authorize two lotteries in the city of Washington," passed at the session of the said legislature, in November one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, for the purpose of raising fifty-two thousand and five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby declared to be

in full force in the district of Columbia; and it shall and may be lawful to carry the same into effect, subject to the alterations, restrictions and provisions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the rights, power and authority, given, in and by the before recited act, to Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Lewis Deblois, George Walker, William M. Duncanson, Thomas Law & James Barry, shall hereafter be vested in, and exercised by the President and Directors of the "Washington Canal Company." Provided, The said President and Directors shall, before the sale or disposal of any ticket or tickets in said lotteries, give bond to the treasury of the United States, for the time being, in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that they will truly and impartially exercise the power and authority vested in them by this act; and well and truly apply the monies arising from the sale of the tickets, within two months after the drawing thereof, to the payment of the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in said lotteries, and the necessary expenses incurred in the management thereof, and the residue to the completing the canal in the city of Washington, and rendering the same navigable, and draining the marshes and low grounds contiguous thereto: And provided also, That it shall be lawful for Congress hereafter to create by law additional shares in the stock of said Washington canal company, for the sole use and benefit of the corporation of the city of Washington, which shares so to be created shall bear the same proportion to the whole shares held by said company, as the money raised by the aforesaid lotteries and actually applied to the completing of the canal in the city of Washington, and rendering the same navigable, shall bear to the monies and interest thereon, which has been or may hereafter be expended by the Washington Canal Company for the purposes aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
May 6, 1812—APPROVED.

AN ACT

To alter and to establish certain Post Roads.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post-roads be discontinued:

From Jacksonborough in South Carolina, by Barnwell court house, to Augusta in Georgia.
From Rahway to New Providence; and
From Haskenridge to Somerset in New Jersey.
From Fort Stoddard to Natchez in the Mississippi territory.
From Gallipolis to Chillicothe in Ohio.
From Salisbury to Lincoln, in North Carolina.

From Peytonburg to Danville.
From Salisbury by Andover, New-Chester and Bridgewater to Plymouth, thence by Holderness, Hampton and Sandbornton to Salisbury in New Hampshire.

From Baltimore by Queenstown to Centerville in Maryland.

From Buchanan to Beverly in Virginia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following post roads be established:

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
From Hopkinton, through Warner, Bradford, Fisherfield, Wendell and Newport, to Cornish in the county of Cheshire.

From Concord in the county of Rockingham, through Weare, Dearing, Hancock and Packersfield, to Keene in the county of Cheshire.

From Gilmanston to Meredith.
From Concord by Loudon, Gilmanston, Meredith and New Holderness to Plymouth; thence by New Hampton, Sandbornton, Northfield and Centerville to Concord.

MASSACHUSETTS.
From Blue Hill to Sedgwick.

From Kennebunk to Arundel.

From Redfield, by Fayette, to Livermore.

RHODE ISLAND.
From Providence, through Gloucester, to Pomfret in the state of Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT.
From Canton in Hartford county, by New Hartford and Tottrington to Goshen in Litchfield county.

From Hartford, through Bristol, Plymouth, Watertown, Woodbury, Southbury and Newtown, to Danbury.

NEW-YORK.
From Jamaica, through the Alley and by the head of Cawneck, to Hempstead harbour, and through Oyster bay to Huntington; this is declared to be an alteration of the existing post-route.

From Trip's hill, by Montgomery Court House, to Sheldon's in the county of Oneida.
From Madison, by Cazenovia, to Manlius.
From Rome, through Constantia and Alexico, to Oswego.

From Kinderhook in New York, by Spencer, town, to West Stockbridge in Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY.
From Morristown to Easton in Pennsylvania.

From Scotch Plains to New-Providence.

From Salem, by Hancock's bridge and New-Canton, to Greenwich in Cumberland county.

PENNSYLVANIA.
From Bedford by Stoystown and Ligoniers, to Greensburg.

From Pittsburg, by Baldwin's mills, Steubenville and Cadiz, to Cambridge in the state of Ohio.

From Quakertown, by Saucon, to Northampton.

From Belfont, by the counties of Clearfield and Jefferson, to Venango.

From Bear Cap by Danville to Washington.

From New-Alexandria to Pittsburg.

From Greensburgh to New-Castle in the county of Mercer.

OHIO.
From New Lisbon, by Wayne court house, Richland court house and Knox court house, returning by Coshocton court house and Canton, to New Lisbon.

From Chillicothe, by Fayette court house, Green court house and Dayton, to Eaton; returning from Green court house by Clinton court house and Greensfield to Chillicothe.

From Urbana to Springfield.
From Gallipolis to Athens in Ohio.
From Huron to Danbury.

MARYLAND.
From Princess Ann to the corner where the roads from the Point and Pocomoke intersect.
From Annapolis by Broad Creek in Kent Is. and Queen's town to Centreville.

VIRGINIA.
From Dunkirk to New Kent court house.

From Front Royal to Waynesborough.

The post road from Stannardsville, in Orange county, to Port Republican, in Rockingham, is declared to be altered so as to pass over the South Mountain at Brown's turnpike on the same.

From Paris in Fagier county to Gibson's store.

From Staunton, by Pendleton court house, to Beverly.

From Halifax court house to Danville, and from Beverly to Charksburg.

KENTUCKY.
From Washington, by Flemingsburg, to Mount Sterling.

From Grayson to Butler court house.

From Russellville to Isbellville in Christian county.

From Nicholasville by the mouth of Hickman and Bell's mill to Danville, Kentucky.

TENNESSEE.
From Carthage to New Glasgow in Kentucky.

From Hopkinsville in Kentucky, to Clarksville in Tennessee; and from thence, by Dickson court house and M'Allister's cross roads, to Columbia in Tennessee.

NORTH CAROLINA.
From Charlotte, by Beatty's Ford, Lincoln and Morgan, to Wilksborough, and to pass by Mountmorin once every two routes.

From Staatsville to Salisbury.

The mail from Fayetteville to Salisbury, shall go by Rockingham, Wardsborough, Allentown and Henderson, to Salisbury, and return by M'Cauley's Store, at Fayetteville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
From Charleston, by Giveham's ferry, on Edisto river; and from thence to Barnwell court house, and b. the White Ponds, to Edgefield court house.

From Wellington to Beckley's Store, being an alteration of the present route past Vienna.

From Coosawatchie, by Lower Three Runs, to Augusta in Georgia.

From Darlington court house to Sumpter court house, by Carter's crossing.

GEORGIA.
From Savannah to Louisville.

From Milledgeville by Twigg's court house, to Pulaski court house.

From Augusta to Campbelltown.

From Louisville to Sandersville.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.
From Fort Stoddard, by Amite court house, to Pinckneyville.

From Natchez, by Wilkinson court house, to Lake Fongchartrain.

INDIANA TERRITORY.
From Laurenceburg, by Madison and Charlestown, to Jeffersonville.

From Laurenceburg, by Franklin court house, to Wayne court house.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Post Master General cause a survey to be made of the main post road from Robinson, in the district of Maine, to St. Mary's in Georgia, causing the courses, distances, and all remarkable objects, to be noted, the latitude to be taken every noon and evening, and the variation of the compass every evening, when the weather is fair; and that there be not less than one surveyor, two chain carriers, and two men with object staves, employed in making the same survey, who shall be sworn to execute the work: Provided, That the same can be done at an expense not exceeding two dollars per mile; and the Post Master General is hereby authorized to procure proper instruments for the purpose: Provided, That the expense do not exceed three hundred dollars, and the expense both of the surveys and instruments be paid out of the monies which may be in his hands for postage.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
May 11, 1812.

APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for designating, surveying and granting the Military Bounty Lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois River, two millions in the territory of Louisiana, and the river Arkansas; the said lands to be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other public lands of the United States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public lands in the same territory. And the lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section number sixteen in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act, entitled "An act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty-fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and by the act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," approved the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Department of War, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military land bounties to the persons entitled thereto by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favour such warrants shall have been issued, shall, on delivery of the same at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of such other officer as may at the time have, by law, the superintendence of the general land office of the United States at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot in such manner as the officer, at the head of the land office, under the direction of the President of the United States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories, which the person in whose favour such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid shall be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales, mortgages, contracts or agreements, of any nature whatever, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process; or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
May 6, 1812—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Un addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the unexpended balance of the sum heretofore appropriated for laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States, in making said road between Cumberland in the state of Maryland, and Brownsville in the state of Pennsylvania, commencing at Cumberland; which sum of thirty thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act passed on the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
May 6, 1812—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Thompson.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of the Treasury be, and they are hereby required to settle the account of John Thompson, who served in the revolution as a captain in colonel Hazen's regiment; and to allow to the said John Thompson, the amount of any monies which may appear to have been advanced by him for the public service, and which have not been reimbursed to him; and also to allow him any arrears of pay that may be due for personal services; which monies shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
May 11, 1812—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the better regulation of the Ordnance.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is established an Ordnance Department, to consist of a commissary-general of ordnance, an assistant-commissary-general, four deputy commissaries, and as many assistant deputy commissaries as the President of the United States may think necessary, not exceeding eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general be authorized from time to time to employ as many wheelwrights, carriage makers, blacksmiths and laborers as the public service may in his judgment require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of infantry, and be further allowed at the rate of five hundred dollars per year, and four rations per day for clerks in his department; the assistant commissary-general of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry, with three additional rations per day; the deputy commissaries of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry, with two additional rations per day, and forage for one horse; the assistant deputies shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry, with one additional ration per day.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a master wheelwright and carriage maker, and a master blacksmith, be allowed thirty dollars each per month, and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that any other wheelwrights carriage-makers and blacksmiths, be allowed each sixteen dollars per month, and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that the laborers each be allowed nine dollars per month and one ration per day.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissary-general of

ordnance to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shells and shot, procured for the use of the army of the U. States; and to direct the construction of all carriages, and every apparatus for ordnance, for garrison and field service, and all ammunition waggon, pontoons, and travelling cranes; also, the direction of the laboratories, the inspection and proving the public powder, and the preparing all kinds of ammunition for garrison and field service; and shall, half-yearly, examine all ordnance, carriages, ammunition and apparatus, in the respective fortresses, magazines and arsenals, and cause the same to be preserved and kept in good order.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall execute all orders issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, in conveying all ordnance, ammunition and apparatus, to the respective armies, garrisons, magazines and arsenals; and in time of war he shall execute all orders of any general officer, commanding in any army or garrison, for the supply of ordnance, ammunition, carriages, pontoons, forges, furnaces or apparatus, for garrison, field or siege service, and forward the same without delay and in good condition.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall half-yearly transmit to the Department of War a correct return of all ordnance, ammunition, military stores and effects, in the respective garrisons, arsenals, magazines, posts, and camps, with a statement of their order, quality and condition; and also what may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of each and every article in the ordnance department, and shall, in all things, faithfully and without delay execute the orders of the Secretary for the Department of War touching the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the superintendents of military stores, keepers of magazines and arsenals, shall, half-yearly, make correct returns to the commissary-general of ordnance of all military stores that they respectively have in charge; and that the assistant-commissary-general of ordnance, the deputy commissaries and assistant deputies shall faithfully, and without delay, execute all orders that shall be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, the commanding general, in time of war of any corps, camp or garrison, or of the commissary-general of ordnance, in their respective departments, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall make a correct report of the artificers and laborers from time to time employed by him, and transmit the same to the adjutant-general.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense that may be incurred in the execution of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 23, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LETTERS FROM MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(No. 1.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, SEPT. 29, 1811.

I seize the first occasion to announce to you my arrival, though I have very little else to announce.

I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month and arrived at Paris the 19th.

The Emperor has been residing for some time at Compeigne, and it unluckily happened that he set out thence for the coast and for Holland the day of my arrival here.

The Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Relations, came the next day to Paris for two days only, when he was to follow the Emperor to join him in Holland. Gen. Turreau, and others who called on me the morning after I reached Paris, assured me that the Duke was desirous of seeing me as soon as possible and with as little ceremony.

On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which of course had no other object than that of delivering credentials. I expressed my regret at the Emperor's absence, and the consequent delay of such business as was rendered particularly urgent by the necessity of sending home the frigate and by the approaching session of Congress, as well as by the distressed situation of those American citizens who were waiting the result of decisions which might be hastened by the expositions which I was charged to make on the part of the President of the U. S.

He said the Emperor had foreseen the urgency of the case and had charged him to remedy the evil so far as could be done by dispensing with my presentation to his majesty until his return; and that I might immediately proceed to business as if I had been presented. He said the most flattering things from the Emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had expected my arrival with some solicitude for several months and was disposed to do every thing that I could reasonably ask to maintain a good intelligence between the two countries.

The Duke then proposed a second interview for the next day, which he said he hoped would be long and leisurely, that we might go over the whole range of business that was likely to come into discussion between us, declaring that he should be justified by the Emperor in delaying his journey one day for that purpose only, and that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation and was with him two hours the next day.

I explained to him with as much precision as possible the sentiments of the President on the most pressing objects of my mission, and threw in such observations as seemed to arise out of what I conceived to be the true interest of France.

He heard me with patience and apparent solicitude, endeavored to explain away some of the evils of which we complain, and expressed a strong desire to remove the rest. He said that many of the ideas I suggested were new to him and were very important: that he should lay them before the Emperor with fidelity, and in a manner calculated to produce the most favorable impression, desired me to reduce them to writing to be presented in a more solemn form, and endeavored to convince me that he doubted not our being able, on the return of the Emperor, to remove all obstacles to a most perfect harmony between the two countries.

(No. 2.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, OCT. 29, 1811.

The Emperor stays in the north much longer than was expected. Having been assured by the minister that he would return by the 15th of Oct. and that during his tour he would make no stay in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor to state to you before, not to follow him. The frigate Constitution did not return from Holland until about the time that the Emperor was to have reached Fontainebleau, and during the last fourteen days the public has been in constant expectation of his arrival.

As the ministry of Foreign Relations and indeed most of the other ministers are with him, it has not been in my power to bring forward to advantage any propositions on the great objects my mission. For I was convinced, for reasons mentioned in my first dispatch, that these objects can be treated to the best advantage in presence, when frequent conversations can be mingled with formal and official notes.

My correspondence with the minister, therefore, has been hitherto confined to incidental matters not worth troubling you with.

It is now so fully believed that the Emperor will be here about the 10th of Nov. and it seems so important that something of a decisive nature should be communicated to you by the frigate, that it is thought best by Capt. Hull as well as myself that she should first go over to Cowes with Mr. Russel and return to Cherbourg for my dispatches for you.

(No. 3.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated,

PARIS, NOV. 21, 1811.

On the 9th of this month the Duke of Bassano arrived in Paris, and signified his arrival by a circular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having in my pocket the note dated 10th Nov.

My intention was, if possible, to have an interview with him before he should read the note, to prepare his mind on some points which, being new to him, might be susceptible of further development than it would be convenient to give in writing.

Not finding the duke at home, I left the note, inclosing with it a written request for an interview after he should have read the note. As yet I have no answer, but having met him once since, he assured me that a very great press of business occupied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me no other reason for the delay thus far, and I have learnt, through other channels, that they are discussing in the Emperor's councils of commerce and of state the principal points in my note. If this discussion is in good earnest, I shall probably have an answer, of some sort, before many days.

(Inclosed in No. 3.)

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO. Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano,

PARIS, NOV. 10, 1811.

For all these considerations and others which I have had the honor to explain to your excellency in conversation, I am confident that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true interests of France, when I propose that his Majesty the Emperor and King should order a prompt and effectual execution of the arrangement of the 5th of August and 21st of November, in the true and liberal spirit in which it was proposed, so that the privations which the United States imposed upon themselves, by excluding the productions of G. Britain and her dependencies, should as far as circumstances will allow be compensated by a free access to those of the continent of Europe, and that they may carry thither such means of purchasing those productions as their own soil and industry, those of other neutral nations, and those of the French colonies, will furnish.

Should his Majesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out. First, let the American ships and cargoes now under seizure, capture or sequestration, and the proceeds of such as have been sold, which are now reserved for the party having right, be immediately restored to their owners, and they declared free to depart there with for their country. This article is not intended to embrace any thing but genuine American property as protected by the acknowledged law of nations.

Second, such property acknowledged to be American, as has been confiscated and no longer in a state to be restored, will remain to be paid for in some manner the least onerous to the French Treasury, to be determined on by a separate convention.

Third, a signification of his Majesty's pleasure, if such it be, to form a new commercial treaty with the United States, on principles of reciprocity both with res-

pect to the rate of duties (as far as the different nature of the objects of our mutual commerce will permit) and the facility of buying and selling, entering and departing with such articles as shall be agreed on, the produce of their respective countries, colonies, territories and dependencies.

One principal reason why a system of this kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless been the difficulty of distinguishing American from English property, and of ascertaining the origin of produce. We regret as much as you can the frauds that have been committed in this respect: our honor, as well as interest, is concerned in suppressing them. We are ready to enact and inflict penalties, and agree with the French government on the marks, signals and other measures most proper to attain the end.

I beg your Excellency not to consider it improper or indiscreet in me to close this note by suggesting a cogent reason for desiring as speedy an answer to the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit. The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the President will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the result of these propositions; and it has happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the Emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time.

(No. 4.)

MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State,

PARIS, 19th DECEMBER, 1812.

Since the date of my last (21st November) I have had many interviews with the minister of Foreign Relations. I have explained several points & urged every argument for as speedy an answer to my note of the 10th as its very serious importance would allow. He always treats the subject with apparent candor & solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the Emperor, had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer.

But he says the Emperor's taking so long a time to consider it, and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the Emperor has read the note repeatedly & with great attention, that he told him the reasoning in it was every where just and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with his continental system presented difficulties not easy to remove. From what the Emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person, I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late.

I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and, had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russel in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the capt. writes me that she had been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather has been such ever since that she could not have left the port by this time.

I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall despatch the messenger, Mr. Morris, in five or six days at least.

I send this by Mr. Odin of Boston by way of England. I have given him a passport as bearer of dispatches, and he goes by Morlaix without expense to the U. States.

(No. 5.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State,

PARIS, DEC. 31, 1811.

I have now the honor to send you the answer of the Duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of November, accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note.

This answer if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But although an official declaration of the Emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the United States, arising from recent injuries, and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of a system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.

Accordingly I asked an interview with the Duke for 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation.

My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer to a letter which I might write him, if he should think that the most eligible method.

After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motives

of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the Emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it would be useless to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the United States from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American Merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion, not inconsistent with the Emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire.

He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the Emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview; and, after reading over the paper as before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the Emperor's decision precisely to the following effect: "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government, word for word, as if it were signed: for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in operation. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates in origin." But you will observe this regards only the produce of the U. States. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on a simple certificate, without a special licence."

I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department, to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers. The Emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damages, the owners of such privateers as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on, as well it might be under the present system of certain impunity, with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case.

His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again the subject of special licences, repeating what I had often stated before, the just objection that the President had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the President desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the Emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the U. States, provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce.

He always insists upon it that the special licences are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the U. States. The system is an extension of favor to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carrying trade of the colonies to French ships.

He added that the Emperor did not pretend that this was out of pure friendship to the Americans. "We have need of coffee and sugar. We can get our supply in this way, but if you can point out another that shall be more agreeable to the President, without giving us the produce of English colonies, we shall adopt it."

Thus I think, sir, you have the whole idea before you.

Should it be the intention of the President that I should proceed in the treaty of commerce, it will be necessary likewise to give me instructions as precise as may be on all the essential points that you wish to enter into it."

(Inclosed in No. 5.)

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 27th December, 1811.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has laid before his majesty, the emperor and king, the note which Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America, addressed to him on the 10th of last month.

Since the revocation of the decrees, of Berlin and Milan, the commerce between France and the U. S. has had but little activity, the cause must be sought for in the outrages which the British government has exercised against the flag of the U. S. and against the French flag, and in the cruizes (craissreen) which it has established on the ocean and in the Mediterranean, on the coasts of France and on those of America.

The undersigned has in his bureau, a memorandum of a great number of American vessels taken at the entrance of the rivers of France, and the English papers every day mention that these vessels are condemned and delivered up to the captors for having violated the blockade of 1806, or other Orders of the British Council.

These American vessels which have escaped the enemy, and have entered the ports of France, have sold their merchandise to advantage, have taken return cargoes and realised a profit on them, notwithstanding the enormous insurance they have been obliged to pay on account of the risk they run from British cruizers.

If the flag of the U. S. was respected, if it enjoyed the rights guaranteed to the navigation of neutrals by the law which has existed from time immemorial on this subject, and of which the treaty of Utrecht has specially recognised the principles, the commerce between the two countries would have its full development, and the relations of the citizens of the U. States with the empire would open to their activity sources of considerable profit.

In fact, the tariff of the 5th August established duties which are paid by the consum-

ers, and which can have no other influence than on the price of the articles. The duties of 200 or 300 per cent. laid in England on wines, on teas, and on many other articles, for a long time past, are, in like manner, nothing more than duties of consumption, which have no other effect than to raise the price, without in any manner injuring the commerce in them.

The merchants of the U. S. are not subjected in France to any duties, or to any obligations that are not equally imposed on French commerce, of which they moreover partake all the advantages. And whilst, in the U. S. cargoes imported in French vessels pay 10 per cent. more than if they had been imported in American vessels, the flag of the U. S. is treated in France as the Imperial flag.

Nevertheless, a treaty of commerce, bottomed on the principle of a perfect reciprocity, could not fail to be entirely advantageous to both countries. The undersigned is authorised to negotiate, conclude, and sign, such a treaty. It is with a lively satisfaction, that he makes known to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. the intentions of his majesty on this important object. The U. S. will be entirely satisfied on the pending questions (questions actuelles) and there will be no obstacle to their obtaining the advantages they have in view, if they succeed in making their flag safe.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. the assurances of his high consideration. (Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

(Inclosed in No. 6.)

The minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. and the undersigned minister of foreign relations, being respectively authorized and now ready to negotiate and conclude a treaty of commerce between the two countries, and as several months must elapse before such a treaty can be completed and ratified, during which time their commercial interest may suffer loss from the uncertainty now existing in the U. S. relative to certain points that are intended to enter into that treaty, the undersigned declares it to be the emperor's pleasure that in this interval the commerce of the U. S. in their own produce, and that of the French colonies, shall be free in his ports: That is to say, the formalities necessary to prove the property and origin of the goods shall be as simple and expeditious as the nature of the cases will permit.

No cause whatever shall warrant the capture or detention of an American vessel at sea, or her seizure in a French port, or in any other port, by French authority, but a well grounded suspicion of forgery in her papers.

No other papers shall be required but the passport and clearance, by the American authorities, and a certificate of origin by a French consul; and the French consuls in the U. S. are ordered to give such certificates.

His majesty will cause the liberation of all the remaining ships and cargoes now in his ports belonging to American citizens, as fast as the necessary enquiries now going on shall prove them to be such.

(Inclosed in No. 5.)

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated

PARIS, 21 DEC.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you that his majesty the emperor, by a decision of the 12th of this month, has ordered to be placed at the disposition of their government 25 Americans, whom the town of Dantzic had by mistake comprised in a levy of sailors it had to furnish to France. These sailors had been sent to Antwerp, and afterwards to Rochefort; and these successive removals having rendered impracticable the immediate proof of their citizenship, every decision on that subject was necessarily deferred. The usage is to deliver to the nearest consul those who are claimed by his government. Therefore, the 25 American sailors could not be sent directly from Rochefort to Cherbourg, as you desired; but the minister of marine has directed the maritime prefect of Rochefort to have them struck off the rolls, and to send them to Rochelle, there to be put at the disposition of the consul of the U. States.

I hasten, sir, to apprise you of this, and I have the honor to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.

Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.

PARIS, JANUARY 4th, 1812.

SIR—Though Mr. Morris has been gone 36 hours, I send this by the mail to take its chance of reaching Cherbourg before the sailing of the frigate, just to say, that Mr. Biddle, the messenger by the Hornet has reached me. I have scarcely had time to open the packets, but shall lose no time in obeying your instructions as far as I am able, as soon as I find what they are; and I hope not to detain the Hornet after her return from England.

With great respect and attachment,
Your obedient servant,

J. BARLOW.

* Not No. by Mr. Barlow.

[TRANSLATION.]

Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

PARIS, 13th Jan. 1812.

SIR—You did me the honor to apprise me on the 15th December, that a certain number of Americans, making part of the crews of different vessels captured and carried into our ports, found themselves detained in France as prisoners of war. Evidence taken on their persons, and on board the vessels in which they served, denotes that eight among them have been seized under a neutral flag. Those named Jo-I Wicker, Judah Swift, Herman Dickenson, served on board the American ship Friendship; Littleton Addison, William Banks, Martin Kelly, and Richard Miller, belonging to the American ship Spanish Lady; and John Beady, to the Papenburgh vessel the Catharine.

His Majesty the Emperor, upon the report which I have presented to him, has ordered that these eight seamen, whatever may have been the cause of the capture of their vessels, be placed at the disposition of their government.

The ancient decisions applicable to all seamen making part of the crew of an enemy vessel, whatever may be their citizenship, [nationalite] do not permit to be extended to American seamen, found under such circumstances, the friendly measure of which I have the honor to inform you.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, JANUARY 28, 1812.

In consequence of the note of the Minister of Foreign Relations (of which I had the honor of sending you a copy by the frigate, and now send another copy) announcing that he was authorized to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce, on principles of perfect reciprocity, I had some personal conferences with him on the nature of these principles. I then drew up the project of a treaty, and sent it to him on the 17th instant.

NEW MUSEUM OF WAX-WORK.

JEROME & SWEETLAND, respectfully acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open, on Tuesday the 15th inst. at the Kentucky Hotel, a large collection of Wax Figures, as large as life; among which are the following characters: a striking likeness of the late Genl.

George Washington,

HIS EXCELLENCY

Thomas Jefferson,

Late president of the United States. The Goddess of Liberty, Supporting the American Standard.

Bonaparte,

Emperor of France, and King of Italy, together with his madame

Maria Louisa.

The present empress of France. An accurate representation of the DUEL, between

Gen. Hamilton & Col. Burr.

The Grand Bashaw of Tripoli.

A Sleeping Beauty.

The Philadelphia Friends' Beauty.

General Braddock,

AND THE INDIAN WARRIOR.

This group represents in a striking manner, the situation of the General in his last moments, in plain view of the Indian Warrior, with his tomahawk and scalping knife, ready to give the fatal blow. A striking likeness of the late

Doctor Benjamin Franklin.

A scriptural group, taken from the 1st Kings, 17th chap. representing the Prophet Elijah raising the Widow's Son.

PRINCE OF DENMARK,

And the beautiful *Ophelia.*

Mrs. CLARKE, the Duke of York's Chamberlain. A Roman Catholic PRIEST, where whom is a NUN, confessing her sins.

A correct likeness of the late celebrated

Madame Recamier,

Of Paris, who was beheaded in the time of the late revolution in France—together with a likeness of her surviving daughter, LOUISA.

Miss Charlotte Temple,

Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

Taken from life.

POMPEY,

A servant of the late Doctor Franklin

Music on a large and elegant ORGAN. The Museum will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening. And will be removed from this place on the 23d inst. Admittance 50 cents. Children half price.

*** * * Profiles taken at the Museum and elegantly framed.**

For the Preservation of Others.

WILLIAM KNIGHT of Fleming county, and son-in-law of James Quinn, some years since purchased 55 acres of land of Thomas Pearce, and executed his bond with security for the consideration. When sued on the bond, he reconveyed the land to Pearce, who again sold and transferred the same to the subscriber, Tatman, under whose purchase aforesaid, the subscriber Browning claims a part under various mesne transfers. The said Knight lately, notwithstanding the reconveyance, and his being a married man at the time of such conveyance, employed a counsel to institute a suit against the subscribers, to set aside the deed by which he had so reconveyed the land, alleging that at the time of executing the deed he was an INFANT! Upon receiving a notice (in the hand writing of the said James Quinn) of his intention to sue unless a favourable compromise could be made, the subscribers consulted an eminent attorney, who advised them to compromise, rather than risk a judicial contest with a person who could only be legally bound. We accordingly paid and secured to the said Knight one hundred dollars. We are for ourselves convinced of the propriety of thus giving publicity to a transaction in which we have suffered, that others may know and avoid a similar fate.

Wm. Browning,

Neh. Tatman.

25-2w*
DESERTION!!
Ten dollars Reward.

A SOLDIER by the name of HENRY AGNEW, enlisted by me, into the United States' army for the term of five years, deserted from the Barracks near Lexington, on the fifth day of June inst. He is about twenty-seven years of age, five feet six and a half inches high, of light complexion, light hair and blue eyes. He is possessed of fine symmetry, and handsome proportion; of agreeable aspect and not uninteresting manners. HENRY AGNEW was born in Ireland, and is by occupation a shoe-maker. He speaks with apparent diffidence, and behaves with a distant and respectful politeness—and although he speaks the "King's English" pretty well for an Irishman, I think a discriminating ear will readily perceive the Irish brogue. He has been a soldier in the U. States' service for five years, and was discharged by Lieut. Col. Daniel Bissell of the first U. S. regiment of Infantry, about the 15th of last February. When he left the recruiting quarters at Lexington, he was not dressed in the U. States' Infantry uniform—but wore a drab coloured surcoat or frock coat, light cloth pantaloons, a striped mersailles waistcoat, black swallow boots and black hat: but as to any other clothing in his possession, I am entirely ignorant both of the kind, quality, &c.

The above reward of 10 dollars, shall be paid to any person who may apprehend and deliver the said Agnew either to me in Lexington, or to any officer of the U. States' army, at any place in the U. S.; or it shall be paid to any one who may sufficiently secure him in any jail in the U. States so that he be safely kept for delivery; together with all moderate and reasonable charges attending his apprehension, &c.

THOMAS C. GRAVES, 1st LIEUT.
in Capt. Hightower's company of Infantry
United States Army.
Lexington Recruiting Quarters, June 9, 1812.
25-3

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Edward B. Hannegan now holds a Certificate for Share No. 55, in the Lexington Juvenile Library, by fraudulent means—therefore, this is to warn all persons from trading with the said Hannegan for the said Certificate.—Given under our hands, this 15th day of June, 1812.

Wm. Essex, Jrn.
Wm. A. Leavy,
John Adrain,
R. C. S. Macdonald,
T. P. Hart.

Directors
of the
Library.

"I have reason to presume that in a short time, say three or four weeks, the work may be finished and a treaty ready to be submitted to the President. This being a matter of so much importance in itself, so essential, when finished, to have it dispatched as soon as possible, by the safest and swiftest conveyance, and so improbable that at the time contemplated I shall be able to find any such conveyance, but by a public ship, that I have concluded to detain the Hornet.

"Having ventured on this resolution, I am now anxious to impart it to you with the copies above mentioned, as soon as possible, and for this purpose I send the Hornet with this dispatch to England, desiring Mr. Russell to forward it with such expedition and safety as may be in his power, as none can be had at present from this country.

"The affair of the *Acastus* now terminated will be at least one more proof that the obnoxious decrees are in good faith annulled.

"The ship *Acastus*, Captain Cottle, loaded with tobacco, and bound from Norfolk to Tonnigen, was boarded by an English frigate, and afterwards taken by a French privateer, and brought into Fecamp, for the fact of having been thus boarded. As soon as the Emperor was informed of this by my letter of the 2d December to the Duke of Bassano, he ordered the ship and cargo to be restored to its owner, all which I have had the honor to state to you, and I now state it to Mr. Russell."

No. 7.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, February 8th, 1812.

"Having an opportunity to send to London, which cannot be entirely relied on for safety, I shall do little more than send you a copy of my last dispatch.

"Since its date I have had several conversations with the Minister of Foreign Relations relative to the progress of the treaty. He is at work upon it, and probably in good earnest; but the discussions with Russia, and the other affairs of this continent, give him and the Emperor so much occupation, that I cannot count upon their getting on very fast with ours.

"But he endeavors to assure me that it shall not suffer much delay, and that most of the essential points that I insist upon will be agreed to. These declarations, however, are not sufficiently precise to be relied on.

"The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 1st of February, and may be expected back in a very few days."

No. 8.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

March 3d, 1812.

"The Hornet returned to Cherbourg, the second time, about the 15th of February, where she yet remains, and where I am under the painful necessity of detaining her still longer, or of sending her home without the treaty. The alternative is disagreeable, but I do not hesitate, under all circumstances, to detain her. It is in the hope that we shall bring the affair to a conclusion in time for her to arrive with the treaty before Congress will adjourn.

"Be assured that I spare no pains and omit no argument in urging forward this business.

"Mr. Russell has written me again for additional proof of the removal of the decrees—I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of my answer to him of yesterday, which I shall send by the same ship that takes this dispatch, (the *Nepune*, of New-York.) The captain, (Hopkins) has promised to put the messenger, Mr. Fear, of South Carolina, on shore in England, without expense to the government."

(Inclosed in No. 8.)

Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell.

2d March, 1812.

It seems from a variety of documents that I have seen, and among others the decision of Sir William Scott in the case of the ship *Fox*, that the British government requires more proof of the effectual revocation, by the French government, of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. Though it is not easy to perceive what purpose such additional proof is for shewing why it is refused, yet I herewith send you a few cases in addition to what have already been furnished.

Among these, I believe you will find such as will touch every point that was contemplated in those decrees, to prove them all to have been removed. If not, and still further proof after this should be deemed necessary, I can doubtless furnish it; for the subject is not exhausted, though your patience may be.

1st. The schooner *Fly*, Adams, of and from New York, loaded with cotton, sugar and coffee, bound to St. Petersburg, taken by an English cruiser and carried into Coves, thence released, came into Havre, declared the facts as above, entered, sold her cargo, re-loaded with French goods, and departed without molestation.

2d. The ship *Ann Maria*, of and from New York, Dr. Campbell master, bound to a port in France, loaded with pot-ash, cotton, staves, put into Falmouth, then came to Morlaix; entered, sold, bought, re-loaded, and departed, as above.

3d. The ship *Neptune*, Hopkins, bound from London to Charleston in ballast, taken, brought into Dieppe, restored by a decree of the Emperor, and departed again in ballast.

4th. Ship *Marquis* de Sumeruelos, with indigo, fish, cotton, bound to Civita Vecchia, boarded by a British frigate, arrived at her port, declared the fact, entered, sold, and is now re-loading for the United States.

5th. Ship *Phoebe*, from Boston to Civita Vecchia, colonial produce, boarded as above, arrived, entered, sold, and is now re-loading for departure.

6th. Ship *Recovery*, of Boston, with pepper, boarded, arrived, entered, and treated as above, at the same place; now selling her cargo.

7th. The Brig *Star*, bound to Naples, with colonial produce, taken and carried into Toulon, for having touched at Gibraltar, under pretence of violation of the decrees, and restored by the Emperor, on the express ground that the decrees no longer existed, as applicable to the United States.

It would be wrong to alledge that any of these vessels were protected by special licences. In the first place, only three of the seven had licences; those were the *Fly*, the *Phoebe*, and the *Recovery*. Secondly, it is well known that licences are not and never were given as protections against the effects of those decrees. The object of the licences given to vessels of the U. States is distinctly defined to be merely to guard against false papers, and to prove the regularity of the voyage. They are used only for colonial produce, and not at all for the produce of the U. States, and we see in every instance, that a vessel loaded wholly with the produce of the U. States, or in ballast, is respected by the government here. At least I know it has been so, in every instance, since my arrival in September last; and there have been, I doubt not, 30 or 40 such vessels in France within that period. But a vessel loaded with colonial produce and sailing without a licence, would be certainly confiscated, whether she had violated the supposed decrees or not. Indeed, the regulation about licences is

not a maritime regulation, and it has nothing to do with neutral rights. It is, strictly speaking, a relaxation of the French navigation act, in favor of such particular persons as obtain them, to enable such person to bring goods of an origin foreign to the United States into France.

It is the same as if a vessel of the U. States should, by a special relaxation of the English navigation act, obtain a licence to bring Brazil sugars or French wines into England. Such a licence would surely not be considered as a breach, on the part of England, of our neutral rights, neither would it be a breach of such rights to confiscate our vessels carrying such articles into England without a licence. The violation of the navigation law, either of France or England, is not a neutral right, and therefore the punishment of such violation is not a breach of neutral right.

I have taken the liberty to be thus particular on this head, because in several instances, during the discussions with the ministers of the British government, I have seen a disposition in them to confound with the French maritime decrees not only this affair of special licences, but several regulations merely fiscal and municipal, bearing no relation to neutral rights, or to the decrees in question.

I will terminate this statement by repeating the solemn declaration that I made to you in my letter to you of the 30th Jan. (and there is no impropriety in the repetition, since a greater length of time has given a wider scope to the declaration,) that since my arrival in September last, there has not been a single instance of the application of the Berlin and Milan decrees to an American vessel or cargo, and that I have not heard of their having been so applied, since the first of November, 1810, though many instances have occurred within that period, in which they must have been so applied, had they been in vigor.

It is difficult to conceive, probably impossible to procure, and certainly insulting to require, a mass of evidence more positive than this; or more conclusive to every unprejudiced mind. (Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State

PARIS, MARCH 15, 1812.

"I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke of Bassano for the last 15 days, though he has appointed several. He has disappointed me in most of them, and I am sure with reluctance. Last evening I obtained a short audience, in which he declared that his great work of this continent was now finished, and he would be able after to-morrow to devote himself very much to the treaty with the U. States till it should be completed. And I left him rather with the hope than the full expectation, that he will have it in his power to keep his promise."

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, MARCH 16, 1812.

"Since I had the honor of writing to you yesterday, the *Moniteur* has come out with the *Senatus Consultum* of which I spoke. This I now enclose. This dispatch goes by a safe hand for Bordeaux, there to be confided to some passenger to go by one of our fast sailing schooners. You will notice that the minister, in his report, says nothing particular of the United States, and nothing more precise than heretofore of the revocation of the decrees.

"This furnishes an additional motive for using all efforts to get the treaty through, carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall lay that question to rest. Its importance is surely sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet.

"The Emperor did not like the bill we have seen before Congress for admitting English goods, contracted for before the non-importation law went into operation.

"I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on the bill with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and gave such clear and decided explanations, as I thought at the time would remove all uneasiness. But I have since heard that the Emperor is not well satisfied. If Congress had applied its relieving hand to individual cases only, and on personal petitions, it would have excited no suspicion.

"In consequence of my repeated remonstrances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the career is somewhat arrested, and they now shew a disposition to revise the judgments. The *Betsy*, the *Floughboy*, and the *Ant*, are ordered for revision. The *Belisarius* is in progress, and is likely to be liberated, as you will learn by the correspondence I now have the honor to enclose respecting that case."

Note. Mr. Barlow's of the 15th and 16th of March, are both marked No. 9, by him."

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.
[Inclosed in No. 9, of the 16th March.]
Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated the 6th of Feb. 1812.

My Lord—I understand that the Brig *Belisarius*, of New-York, Capt. Lockwood, and her cargo is about to be confiscated, after report made to his Majesty, because this vessel and her cargo are liable to the decree of Milan, of the 17th December, 1807.

As I know positively that this American vessel left New-York the 17th of June 1811, seven months after the revocation of the decrees of Milan and Berlin, laden with permitted articles, the produce of the soil of the United States, I am unable to account for this decision, without attributing it to an error of date committed in the report, in which it is possible that the year 1810, has been taken for the year 1811.

I take the liberty, therefore, to submit this remark to your excellency, well persuaded, if there has been an error in the report, the justice of his Majesty will order a revision of the affair.

I pray your excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated March 12, 1812.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, has the honor to transmit, here enclosed, to his excellency the Duke of Bassano, minister of foreign relations, copies of the protests of Thomas Hoiden, master of the American Brig *Dolly*, of N. York, and Stephen Bayard, master of the American ship *Telegraph*, of N. York, by which his excellency will learn that these vessels have been met with at sea, by his imperial and royal Majesty's ships, the *Medusa*, capt. Rael, and the *Nymph*, capt. Plassaw, who, after having plundered them of a part of their cargoes, destroyed the remainder by burning the ships.

It is a painful task to the undersigned to be obliged so frequently to call the attention of his excellency to such lawless depredations. It appears to him, that in the whole catalogue of outrages on the part of the cruisers of the belligerents of which the U. S. have such great and just reasons to complain, there are none more vexatious and reprehensible than this.

Upon what ground can such spoliation be justified? Will it be alledged that the destruction of these vessels was necessary in order to prevent their carrying information to the

enemy, and thereby endanger the safety of these frigates upon a trackless ocean? This would be a poor defence. After boarding these peaceful traders, they might easily have laid their course south, when they intended to go north. They could even have maintained their assumed character of British ships, under which it seems they began the commission of these flagrant acts, and thus have prevented all information of their cruising in those latitudes.

But it appears that plunder and not safety was the object for which they have thus disgraced the imperial flag. For his excellency will probably have learnt from Brest, where the frigates entered, that the twenty boxes of spices, and other articles taken from the *Telegraph*, were smuggled on shore, and it is said, were sold for the benefit of the equipage of the *Medusa*.

This is the property of citizens of the United States seized, condemned and sold by officers in the imperial navy, who became at once captors, judges and vendors of the property of unoffending neutrals. Such disgraceful violations of every principle on which nations consent to live in peace, ought never to go unpunished, and surely in this case they will not.

The undersigned, therefore, most earnestly calls on his excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, as the official guardian of public right, to lay a statement of this outrage before his majesty in such a point of view as shall produce a speedy compensation to the captains Hoiden and Bayard, and the owners of the ships and cargoes, for the losses they have sustained; and his majesty will doubtless take measures to avenge the dignity and signalize the justice of his government by punishing such a crime in a manner to prevent its repetition.

The valuation of the *Dolly* and her cargo, and of the *Telegraph* and her cargo, is herewith enclosed; the delay in obtaining these valuations has retarded for some weeks the presentation of this letter; and the undersigned cannot but indulge the hope that his excellency will now give as early attention to the whole of the case, as its importance manifestly demands.

The undersigned begs his excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

* [Enclosed in No. 9, of 16th March.]

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 15th March, 1812.

Sir—I have had the honor of informing you that the case of the ship *Belisarius* was terminated, and that I had advised the Minister of Commerce of the intentions of his majesty.

It having been ascertained on the first examination of this affair, that the ownership (*le pour compte*) of a great part of the cargo was not proven; and this irregularity, as well as the insufficiency of the papers on board, being a formal contravention of the rules of navigation generally adopted and established, at all times, the decision to which this point of the cargo might be liable had at first extended beyond it. But on a circumstantial report which I had the honor of presenting to the Emperor, his Majesty, who likes to carry into the examination of all the affairs on which you address me friendly dispositions, has ordered that the different questions which were submitted to him should be separated, to the end that a decision may be had in the first place on those which present themselves under the most favorable aspect.

In consequence, sir, the vessel and the part of the cargo of which the ownership (*le pour compte*) is proven, will be given up to the proprietors; and as to the other articles of the cargo, which are not accompanied with the same kind of proof, the necessary time and facilities will be given to establish the fact of their being American property, conformably to the ancient rules.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Mr. Barlow's last letter to Mr. Monroe by the Hornet, was published last week.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 16, 1812.

A DECLARATION OF WAR

May be expected by the next mail or sooner. On the 1st inst. the President communicated to Congress a confidential message—its contents had not fully transpired on the 6th, (the date of our latest paper,) but we suppose it contained a proposal to declare war against Great Britain—both houses had been engaged in conclave.

We publish in this paper, the correspondence of Mr. Barlow with the Secretary of State and the French government,—considering those documents most interesting.—Mr. Monroe's Letters to Mr. Barlow will be published next week, which together will comprise the whole of the documents respecting our affairs with France, communicated to Congress after the arrival of the Hornet.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

At the last election, by the sickness of one of the Electors, Kentucky lost a vote. The case may occur again, unless Legislative provision is made against it. Query.—When such cases occur, would it not be proper to authorise the remainder of our Electoral body to fill up vacancies by the vote of a majority? Such is the regulation of Virginia, and probably of other States. Should the Governor convene the Legislature in July, this we hope will not escape notice.

MR. OSWALD has delivered several of his orations within the last week to a numerous and respectable Lexington audience. We have heretofore expressed an opinion of the utility of Mr. Ogilvie's plan, and of the great ability with which he executes it. From the very flattering reception he has every where met with, and the universal satisfaction of all who have yet had the pleasure of witnessing his grand display of eloquence and learning—we are fully justified in indulging the belief, that his success will equal in every respect his most sanguine expectations.

Amid many other important subjects, the election of governor in August next, to succeed the venerable Scott, seems to have been neglected until very lately.—The canvassing has however now commenced, and promises to ex-

cite much interest. Col. Slaughter and Col. Shelby, we consider fairly and fully before the people as candidates—the first having declared his intentions to offer many years ago—and the latter, after being solicited by his fellow-citizens in every part of the state to serve them again, has consented to do so. We have several communications, on this subject, some of which we shall publish.—Although decidedly in favour of the election of Col. Shelby—we shall notwithstanding endeavour to do ample justice to Col. Slaughter and his friends.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

In last Tuesday's Gazette, we published the title of a law as an act to amend the 'Character' of the City of Washington. It is to be wished that the character of Congress could be as easily amended, as this error corrected.—The reader is requested to consider it an act to amend the 'Charter' of the City of Washington.

DE WITT CLINTON has been nominated by a caucus of the Legislature of New York, to the Presidency.—There are 95 republican members in the assembly, of which number 91 were present, who gave him an unanimous vote, and appointed corresponding committees to promote his election.—It is supposed that the Federal and quid interests will be united in favour of this second Burr—at all events it is necessary that every real republican should be on his guard against the arts of intriguers. De Witt is said to be more accomplished in this way than even his great prototype and predecessor. We consider Mr. Madison's election as certain—but having such a wary intriguer to contend with, we have no votes to spare. The crisis demands the union of republicans.—More anon.

Robert Bowie governor of the state of Maryland has issued a Proclamation, convening the Legislature of that state on the third Monday of this month, (yesterday.) It is understood, that the principal subject requiring attention, is the arming and equipping the quota of militia. It is expected the Legislature of this state will be convened by the governor immediately after receiving a declaration of war.

General Wilkinson has addressed a memorial to Congress entreating that body to institute an enquiry into certain claims he has against the U. States, in order that he may obtain that justice which is denied him by the accounting officer of the war department—and that the impression of his being a "public defaulter," may be removed, as he considers the U. S. indebted to him.

An arrival at Boston with London dates as late as the 27th April.—The Catholic question had been decided in the House of Lords by a majority of 72 in favor of the Petitioners.

Another shock of an Earthquake took place at Laguna on the 16th of April, which destroyed the remaining buildings, and several hundred inhabitants. The inhabitants have fixed on a site a small distance off, for a new city. Great damage is also said to be done at Caracas, and in other parts of the country.

Captain Dayton from Lisbon has furnished the editor of the N. Y. Gazette, with the particulars of the siege of Badajoz, a fortified city lately retaken from the French. This is supposed to be one of the greatest achievements the annals of the British history can produce. The English lost in the enterprise, 6 generals, 14 colonels and majors, and 4,000 men. One French general, 117 officers and 2933 men were taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 6.

The Senate sat a short time with closed doors yesterday, and the House of Representatives for the whole of the two last days. Report says that some measure of a decisive character has passed the House, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The President of the United States, yesterday communicated to Congress two letters from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, which have passed within the last week. Of these documents we have not been able to obtain the perusal; but we learn that they embrace, on the part of the British minister, an amplification of the principles contained in the "Declaration" published in our last, and on the part of the Secretary a nervous exposition of their real character, and incompatibility with our rights and the law of nations. These documents we will endeavor to publish in our next.

We learn that the venerable JOHN LANGDON has declined the honor of the support tendered to him by the Republican Party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, for reasons stated in a letter from him to the General committee, and which we will endeavor to obtain for publication in our next.

Most of the absent Members of Congress have returned to their seats. Three Members only of the Senate are yet absent, and not more than ten or twelve of the House of Representatives.

The old patriot and soldier, Isaac Shelby who was the first governor of Kentucky, and who fought the British and Indians during the revolution, is again mentioned in the Kentucky papers as a candidate for the office of Governor of that state at the next election, in the room of the venerable, patriotic, long tried and faithful republican, Charles Scott, whose age requires that he should retire from the bustle and turmoil of public life.—Del. Watch.

New York Legislature.—In the Assembly there are 60 federalists and 51 democratic republicans. The Senate consists of 24 members, of which the democratic majority is 16. There will be a republican majority of 7 in joint ballot.

The Senate of Massachusetts consists of 29 republicans and 11 federalists. The whole number of representatives is about 700!

For Sale,

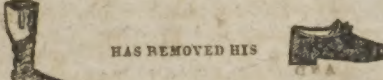
A STRONG VIRGINIA MADE

WAGON,

in good repair.—Also three young MULES well broken to gears. For further particulars, apply to Edw'd. Church, Stroud's road, two and a half miles from town, opposite A. Price's brick house.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY
Negro Boys,
FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To
save fruitless application none need be of-
fered unless well recommended.—Enquire of
the Printer.
11-1f
March 9, 1812.
SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR
SALT-PETRE,
At their Store in Lexington, during present
year.
January 1st, 1812.

Coffee & Sugar.
110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODA-
TING TERMS, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and
Mill streets.
Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

The Subscriber
HAS REMOVED HIS


Boot & Shoe Manufactory
TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's
on Water-street, where he still intends
carrying on that business in all its various
branches. He has now on hand a handsome as-
sortment of
Philadelphia Leather,
and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.
WILLIAM BOWLIN.
26th January, 1812. 5-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco,
In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.
WE wish to inform Merchants and Dealers
that they may be supplied with this article on
the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale
or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market,
we pursue the most approved method yet dis-
covered, and we flatter ourselves from the assid-
uous attention which we intend to devote per-
sonally to every branch of the business, and
from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we
will be able to give satisfaction to those who
may favour us with their orders.
Orders from merchants in any part of the
western country promptly attended to—and if
our tobacco does not meet the expectation of
our customers, we will receive it back again at
our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two
or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also
to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above
business.
D. COBBS & CO.
Lexington, June 11, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.
WILLIAM SATERWHITE,
ACKNOWLEDGES with grati-
tude the many favours he has re-
ceived since he commenced busi-
ness in Lexington, and begs leave
to inform his old customers and
the public generally, that he has leased of Mr.
Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive
and commodious building, where he will be
thankful to receive a continuance of their fa-
vours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to
give satisfaction. He will be constantly sup-
plied with the most choice liquors, and his table
shall be furnished with the best viands
which the Lexington market affords. Particu-
lar attention shall be paid to his beds, and his
stables shall be abundantly supplied with prov-
ender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Slate Iron Works.
The Bourbon Furnace
IS now in full blast—All orders shall be fill-
ed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to
patterns forwarded. Those who wish ma-
chinery executed in the neatest manner, will I
hope pay the strictest attention to their pat-
terns.
Slate Forge,
Is also in complete operation; where Black-
Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied,
upon the shortest notice with
BAR IRON
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Forged to suit their orders. A constant sup-
ply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will
be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold
wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit
purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite
Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
December 21, 1811. 2-1f

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.
CONTAINING seventy-five acres,
with a handsome, new and conven-
ient one story BRICK HOUSE, with
smoke house, ice house and other
useful buildings; two good springs
and a pond of stock water; the whole under
fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road,
two and a half miles from the Lexington
court house. This land lies remarkably well,
and is divided into forty-two acres of wood
and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this
property from its vicinity to the town and other
advantages, would be found a suitable resi-
dence for a man of business. A fourth part
of the purchase money will be required in hand,
for the balance a liberal credit will be given.
Possession may be had if required in two
months. The title to this tract is indisputa-
ble. For further particulars enquire of the
printer.
11-1f
March 7.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he
has returned to Lexington, where he intends,
in co-partnership with **JAMES W. BRAND,**
to pursue his profession of
House Carpenter & Joiner
In all its branches, if liberally encouraged.
Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's
shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the
opposite side of the street, in the house for-
merly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.
MATTHEW KENNEDY.
March 14th, 1812. 12-1f

MASON'S INN.
MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown
to Mountsterling, and has opened
House of Entertainment.
HE returns thanks to his friends and a gen-
erous public, for their past favours, and
hopes by his attention to business, to merit a
share of public patronage.
PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12-1f

FOR SALE,
FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,
SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the
bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the
mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation
of this place is one of the most elegant for a
town and will probably become a county seat
whenever the country is settled so as to afford
a division of the present counties, a town will
be built at this place called Vevay. A post
office is already established. The purchaser
will have the advantage of a ferry across the
Ohio, if he chooses.—This is of much impor-
tance, as the road is expected to become very
public. For further particulars, enquire of the
printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN F. DUFOUR.
Vevay, March 18, 1812.

J. P. Schatzell,
At the stone house, corner of Main and Mill
streets, Lexington,
HAS YET ON HAND OF HIS LATE IMPORTATION, A
VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH GOODS,
WHICH he still offers for sale on reasonable
terms, to the Store-keepers of Kentucky,
and if desired, produce or Hempen manufac-
tures will be taken in part pay: they consist of
the following articles, viz:
Broad & Forest Cloth, 8-8th, 9-8th, and 6-4th
assorted, \$ black and all color-
Milled Cassimeres and ed Cambric do.
Woolen Cords, \$ Cashmere and Chintz
Toilette Waistcoat, \$ Shawls,
ing, \$ Flushed and pulicat
Cotton Cassimeres and Handkerchiefs.
Grandrelles, \$ An assortment of
Brown Hollands, \$ Ribbons, Cotton and
Men's & Women's Cot- \$ Thread, Laces and
ton, Worsted, Silks, Edgings,
and Angola Hose, \$ Sewing Silks & Twists,
Pic nic Sleeves, Gloves, Needles and Pins,
and Mitts, \$ White and all colour-
Black Sattins, Modes, \$ ed and Cotton Wire
& colored Sarnetts, \$ Thread,
Fashionable twilled Tapes assorted,
Silk for Ladies dres- \$ 8-8th and 4-4th Irish
ses, \$ Linens,
Men's Florentine, \$ India Muslins, Checks
Barcelona, black, white, and Rosall Hand-
and colored Hand- \$ kerchiefs,
kerchiefs, \$ Imperial & Young Hy-
Dimities, Calicoes and son Teas,
Chintz's, \$ Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Furnitures, Gingham, \$ quarter Casks choice
& Cotton Shirtings, \$ Wine.
4-4th and 6-4th Cam- \$ Also some English Sad-
bricks and Fancy's clery,
Muslins, \$
And he expects to receive in a few days, a
small parcel of **BUENOS AIRES HIDES.**
This is for the information of Traders.
3-1f
Lexington, 7th January, 1812.

FOR SALE,
The following tracts of **LAND,** in the
state of Tennessee:
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on the west side of Richland creek.
One of 3000 Acres,
Lying on the south side of Tennessee River,
opposite to the mouth of Duck River.
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch
of the Tennessee, including a remarkable
large Spring, known by the name of
FINDLESTON'S SPRING.
Also—3200 Acres,
Part of a tract known by the name of **GOOSE**
PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the
Cumberland River.
The titles to the above are indisputable.—
For terms and further particulars, application
to be made to
ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, E.
Or ANTHONY FOSTER, Nashville.
Also for sale, several
HOUSES & LOTS,
In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly
the property of William Thomson. Applica-
tion to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said
town.
March, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.
ROBERT RUSSELL,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements
to the public for the very liberal encou-
agement which he has received since he has
commenced his business of stone cutting in Lex-
ington, and solicits a continuance of public favor.
The business will be hereafter carried on un-
der the firm of
Robert Russell, & Co.
In all its various branches. The firm are fur-
nished with an ample supply of stone for all
purposes, both free-stone and marble; and
work of any kind shall be performed by them
at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest
manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part
trade will be received in payment, and the
prices made known when the work is bespoken.
The old stand is still occupied, situated near
the jail, on Limestone street.
4-1y
January 17th, 1812.

SPORTSMEN.
A **SWEEPSTAKE** race will be run over the
Nashville turf on the first Thursday in
November next, the four mile heats, agreeably
to the established rules of said turf, free for any
horse, mare or gelding in the United States or
its territories, by paying One Thousand Dollars
entrance each. The Subscription paper will
remain open until the 1st day of September
next, but not bound to designate their nags un-
til the day preceding the Race, at which time
the entrance money must be deposited with the
judges.
The subscription paper is lodged in the
hands of Roger B. Sappington, proprietor of
said turf, to whom any communication can be
made, and will be attended to by him.
Nashville, May 18, 1812.
N. B. Three nags were entered on the day
of opening the subscription.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
A Splendid Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.
17-1f
Lexington, April 17, 1812.
THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided
interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valu-
able LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth
of Little Sandy. The survey is in the name of
John Harvie, Chs. M. Thurston and Edmund
Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec. of whom
the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal
third part of the tract, her part amounting to
333 1-2 acres. The subscriber is unable to
give any other description of the tract than that
she has been informed it is very rich and valu-
able land. She will dispose of her interest at a
reduced price for cash or good negroes, and
will give a reasonable credit for a part of the
price. She is informed that there is no inter-
ference in the land, and will make a general
warranty deed, as soon as a division takes
place, for which a suit is now depending.
Any person wishing to purchase will apply
to Richard Rouch, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lex-
ington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.
RUTH ROACH.
Bardstown, March 25th, 1812. 17-1f

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note
or Book Account, are requested to make
immediate payment to William Macbean, who
is authorised to receive and settle the same—
he has also directions to commence suits against
all those who fail to avail themselves of this
notice.
THOMAS D. OWINGS.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-1f
FANATICISM EXPOSED:
OR THE
Scheme of Shakerism
Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion,
and found to be contrary to them all.
BY THE
Rev. JOHN BAILEY,
Of Kentucky.
Lately published, and for sale at the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents
THE public are informed that on the
twentieth day of March, one thou-
sand eight hundred and twelve, I made to a cer-
tain White Cox a deed for a lot of ground sit-
uate on Main street, in the town of Winches-
ter and designated on the plat of said town by
the number 34, and that the said deed purports
to have been made for and in consideration of
the sum of nine hundred dollars in hand paid.
But the said Cox has not paid one cent of the
said nine hundred dollars, and of course I have
an equitable lien on the said lot for the whole
amount of the said purchase money: and more-
over the said Cox having obtained the said
deed by false and fraudulent representations,
I shall bring suit against him for a rescission
of the said contract.
REBECCA JOINER.
Winchester, April 29th, 1812. 19-1f
May 19, 1812.

JEREMIAH NEAVE.
IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK, JUST RE-
CEIVED
First Chop Short Fallow Nankes ns
Do. Long do. do.
Do. Blue do. do.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WHIPS,
CROWLEY STEEL,
PARASOLS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Bengal Indigo & Madder,
SPUN COTTON
FROM DIFFERENT FACTORIES,
Cotton by Retail & the Bale.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in
Lexington on the night of the 15th in-
stant, a large black roan horse, about 16 hands
high, and lengthy in proportion to his height.
His main tail and legs are black; his back was
a little sore, he had no shoes except one on his
hind foot, which was loose. He is five or six
years old. No brands recollected: I will give
any one five dollars who will deliver him to
William Satterwhite in Lexington, or give in-
formation so that I get him.
22-1f
WILLIAM MC CONNEL.
May 25, 1812.

For Sale.
A LOT of ground on Main Cross Street ad-
joining Lowry and Shaw's Hat Manufactory—
30 feet front—also another Lot on Limestone
street adjoining Mr. John Springle's. apply to
I. & E. WOODRUFF, Agts.
for the Proprietor.
Mon 25th, 1812. 22-1f
LAND FOR SALE
In all lots, to suit the CONVENIENCE
of the residents of Lexington and oth-
er purchasers.
I WILL lay off from three hundred to
four hundred acres of first rate land
situated about two miles and a half from
the court house, on the Limestone road;
great part of which is heavily timbered
with much better timber than any other
land at the same distance from Lexing-
ton.
Persons wishing to purchase may view
the land before the sale, which will be in
Lexington on the second Wednesday the
10th day of June at 12 o'clock.
Negotiable notes with approved endor-
sers; one half the purchase at four Months,
the other half at nine Months will be ta-
ken in payment. For further particulars
enquire at my Store or on the premises.
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
May 19, 1812. 22-3f

Kentucky Insurance Office,
MAY 26, 1812.
A GENERAL meeting of the share-holders
of the Kentucky Insurance Company will
be held at their office, on Wednesday, the 1st
of July next, at 12 o'clock.
JOHN L. MARTIN, CLK.
Ken. Ins. Co.
BLANK BILLS OF LADING
AND
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Godfrey Plain
HAS removed his Bake Shop to the house on
Main street, lately occupied by Mr. Ro-
bert Wilson. His customers may be supplied
as usual with French and English Loaves of
Bread, Crackers, Ginger Nuts, &c. &c.
CUMBERLAND CIRCUIT COURT, SCT.
MARCH TERM, 1812.
SALLY DRYDEN, Complainant,
against
DAVID DRYDEN, Defendant, } In Chancery.
THIS day came the complainant, by
her counsel, and the defendant not hav-
ing entered his appearance herein according to
law and the rules of this court: and it appear-
ing from the affidavit of Joseph F. Lewis, that
the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this
Commonwealth. Therefore on her motion, it is
ordered that the said defendant do appear here
on or before the first day of our next June term,
and answer the complainant's bill herein, or the
same will be taken as confessed against him,
and the matters contained in this bill decreed
accordingly.—And it is ordered that a copy of
this order be forthwith published eight weeks
successively in some public authorised newspa-
per of this state, according to law.
(A Copy.) Teste,
18 **Edwards King, d. c. c. c.**

JOSIAH L. DOWNING
HAS CONSTANTLY FOR HIRE,
Riding Horses, Gigs & Carriages.
Several elegant GELDINGS for sale.—Apply
at his stable on Main Cross street, adjoining
Stout's carriage shop.
18-1f
Lexington, April 24, 1812.

For Sale,
A GOOD GIG, WITH PLATED
HARNESS,
For cash or negotiable paper.—Enquire of the
printer.
Lexington, May 4th, 1812.

Domestic Ware-House,
LEXINGTON.
FOR SALE.—Cotton Yarn, Warp and Filling,
from No. 6 to 30, white and colored.
Red Ticking of superior quality,
Chambrays,
Stripes,
Jeans,
Cotton Cords,
Superfine and common cloths from Humphrey's
factory,
Excellent Steel Reeds or Slays from 7 to 1400,
Ditto for Linsey.

WANTED,
Woolen yarn, 10 to 18 cuts to the lb.
Flax yarn, 12 to 15 cuts to the lb.
Clean hackled flax
Clean fl'e wool,
Flax and hemp linen,
Linsey,
Country made Cloth,
Tow Linen.
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, 18th May, 1812 21-6f

For Sale,
A STRONG, HEALTHY AND LIKELY
Negro Man & Woman.
2-1f
Enquire of the Printer.

LOST,
ON Friday last, between Lexington and Capt
John Peebles's, in Fayette county, or on
the muster ground that day,
A Pair of Spectacles,
In a green spotted case. Whoever may have
found them, and will take the trouble to bring
or send them to this office, will confer a favour
on the owner, and shall be rewarded to their
satisfaction.
22
Lexington, May 25th, 1812.

Auction & Commission Store.
DANIEL BRADFORD
HAS taken the room in the Coffee-House,
lately occupied as a Book-Store, by John-
son and Warner, where he has opened an Auc-
tion and Commission Store, for the sale of any
article deposited with him.
Auction days—Wednesdays and Saturdays,
to commence at eight o'clock, A. M.
Lexington, May 12, 1812.

COMMISSION STORE.
D. BRADFORD
HAS FOR SALE VALUABLE
Law & Miscellaneous Books,
Writing Paper,
WRAPPING PAPER,
Paper Hangings, &c. &c.
Which will be sold very low. Cash will be given
for CLEAN WOOL.
Lexington, June 2d, 1812. 23-1f

WOOL CARDING
Executed in the most approved manner
AT BRADFORD'S
Cotton & Wool Factory.
On Water street, just below Cross street, Lex-
ington, where the highest price is given
in cash or spun cotton, for
WOOL.
Cotton yarn of superior quality, unspun cot-
ton wool carded or uncarded may be had at
the above factory on the most moderate terms
24-1f
June 8, 1812.

Portrait Painting.
J. COOK respectfully informs the ladies and
J. gentlemen of Lexington, that he has ta-
ken a room for the purpose of prosecuting the
above art nearly opposite the post-office, in the
house of Mr. Wm. Hart, where a few specimens
as respects the style and manner of execution,
may be seen.
24 6f

Take Notice.
MY wife Jane Minton has taken herself
from me and conducted herself in such a
manner as to induce the painful necessity of
forewarning the public from trading with her,
as I have given up her property, I am de-
termined to pay no debts of her creating.
JOHN MINTON.
Fayette county, June 5, 1812 24-3f

Now at Louisville,
OR DAILY EXPECTED,
10 kegs Lobsters
20 do. Salmon (spiced)
1 tierce of Rice,
3 casks Glass Ware, Tumblers, &c. &c.
3 boxes West-India Sweet meats,
4 bales New-Orleans Cotton,
6 casks Mart. Cordials,
1 box Huckleback and Russia Sheetings,
5 bags Pepper,
3 barrels and 1 box brimstone,
5 barrels Rosin,
3 tons Logwood,
23 barrels Brown Sugar,
40 cases Claret
2 half barrels Orange juice
2 barrels and 1 half barrels Molasses
1 tierce London Pewter,
20 kegs White Lead in Oil,
7 ditto 4d cut Nails,
1 bale Rose blankets
1 box sweet Oil,
10 barrels best Green Coffee.
The above articles were carefully selected in
New-Orleans by a competent judge, will be sold
on liberal terms, delivered at Louisville or Lex-
ington.
LEWIS SANDERS.
May 9, 1812. 20-5 w

PREVENTION
BETTER THAN CURE.
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND
MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent
& Family Medicine Store, No. 55, Maiden
Lane, New-York.
THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off su-
perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secre-
tions—to restore and amend the appetite—pro-
duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent
colds, which are often of fatal consequences.
A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on
its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-
moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the
tomach and severe head ache—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.
They had been found remarkably efficacious
in preventing and curing disorders attendant on
long voyages, and should be procured and care-
fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.
This well known remedy has cured during
the last eleven years, an immense number of
children and adults of various dangerous com-
plaints arising from worms.
Hamilton's Essence & Extract
of Mustard,
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro-
nic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy,
Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-
blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and
neck, &c.
ITCH CURED.
By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-
MENT.
Hamilton's Grand Restorative
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine
for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the
various complaints which result from dissipated
pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in
climates unfavorable to the constitution; the
immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication,
or other destructive intemperance; the unskill-
ful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases
peculiar to females at a certain period of life;
bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,
Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate
Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consump-
tions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping
Cough.
Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-
man Corn Plaister,
Tooth Ache Drops.
A multitude of attested cures performed by
the above medicines, may be seen at the place
of sale.
The above genuine medicines (with many
other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the
original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun.
by his widow in New York.
They are for sale in Kentucky (By her
particular appointment) at the stores of Wal-
demon, Metelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg &
Dudley, in Frankfort.

Military Dictionary,
Library,
Neef on Education,
Commentary & Review of
Montesque's spirit of Laws,
Condillae's logic.
A few copies of the above works just received
and for sale at the office of the Reporter. 18
I WISH TO SELL.
A tract of LAND,
WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, con-
taining TWO HUNDRED AND THIR-
TY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are
cleared, with some improvements, and an in-
disputable title.—Or I will exchange it for
Land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Ap-
ply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or to Dr.
14-1f
JOHN TODD, Lexington.

MASONIC.
THE members o.
Lexington Lodge, No
1, are requested to be
punctual in their at-
tendance at MASON'S
HALL, in Lexington, on
Wednesday, June 24,
precisely at 9 o'clock,
A. M. preparatory to the
celebration of the anniversary of St. JOHN the
Baptist. Transient brethren are invited to
participate in the festival.
By order of the W. M.
THOMAS SMITH, Sec.

TAKEN UP by George Drum, of Fayette
county, near David's Fork bridge, on Elkhorn,
sorel mare with a white in her face, her near
hind foot white, supposed to be 4 feet 7 inches
high, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$ 19.
LEONARD YOUNG.
March 7th, 1812. 24-3f